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(54) **SOCKET ASSEMBLY WITH SLIDING PLATE**
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H01R 13/44 (2006.01)
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439/140, 141, 142, 145
See application file for complete search history.

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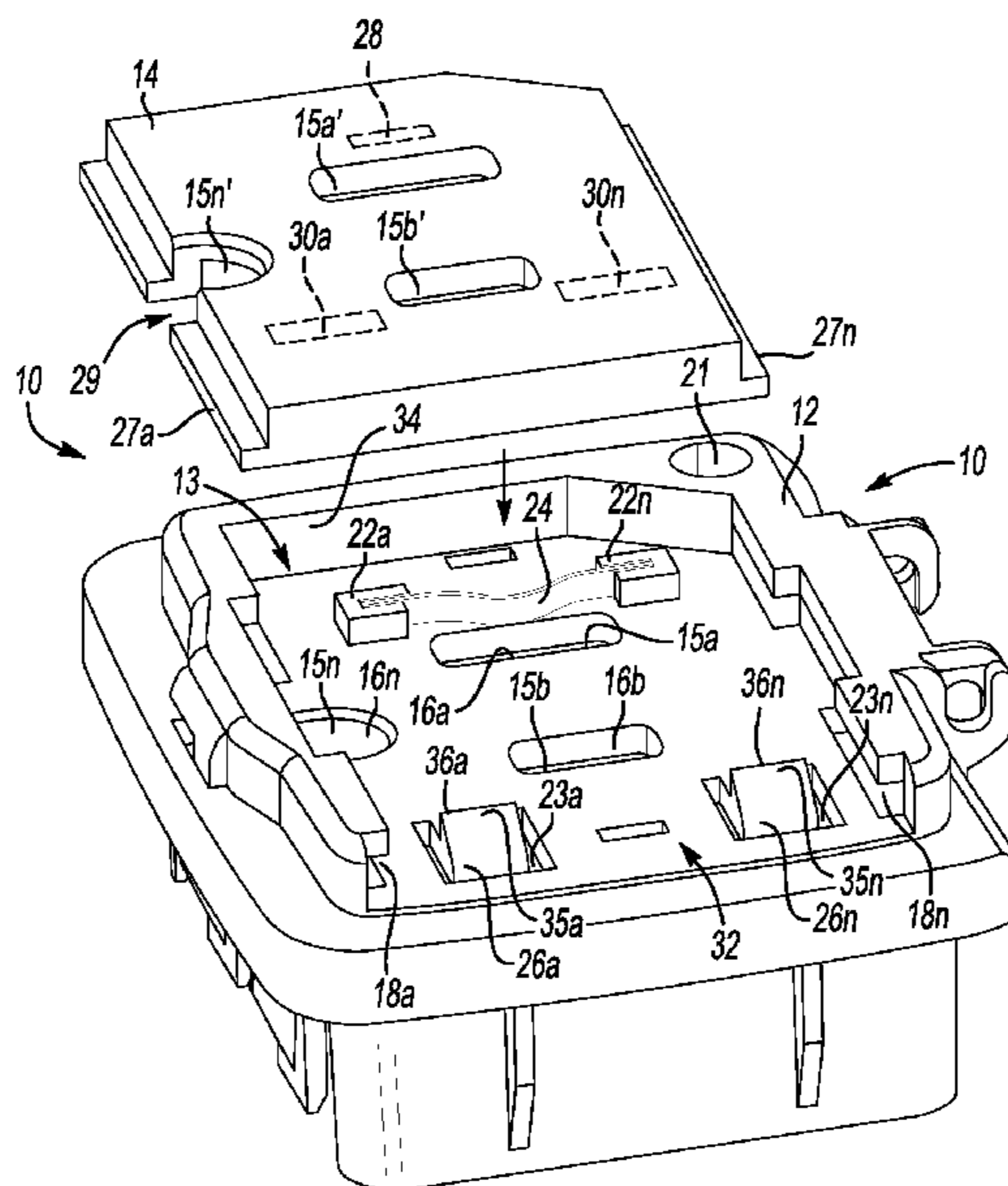
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

In at least one embodiment, a socket assembly that is positioned in a vehicle is provided. The socket assembly includes a socket plate and a socket body. The socket plate defines a first plurality of openings to enable a connection to a plurality of terminals. The socket body defines a recess therein and a second plurality of openings extend therethrough for receiving the plurality of terminals. The socket body includes at least one channel positioned on an outer periphery of the recess to receive the socket plate such that the socket plate is moveable across the recess and the first plurality of openings are capable of being aligned over the second plurality of openings. The socket body further includes at least one locking member protruding from the socket body to secure the socket plate to the socket body.

17 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets



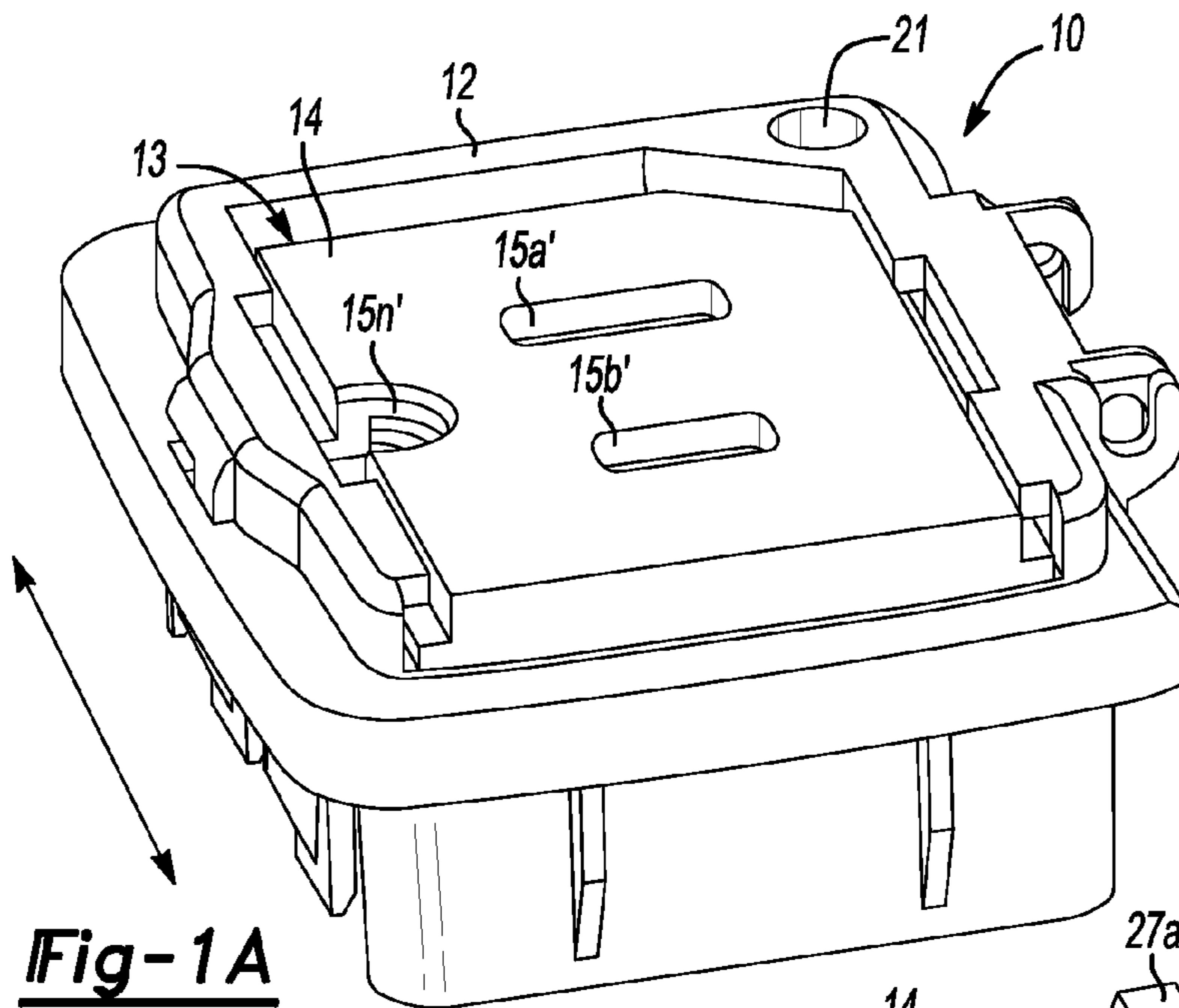


Fig-1A

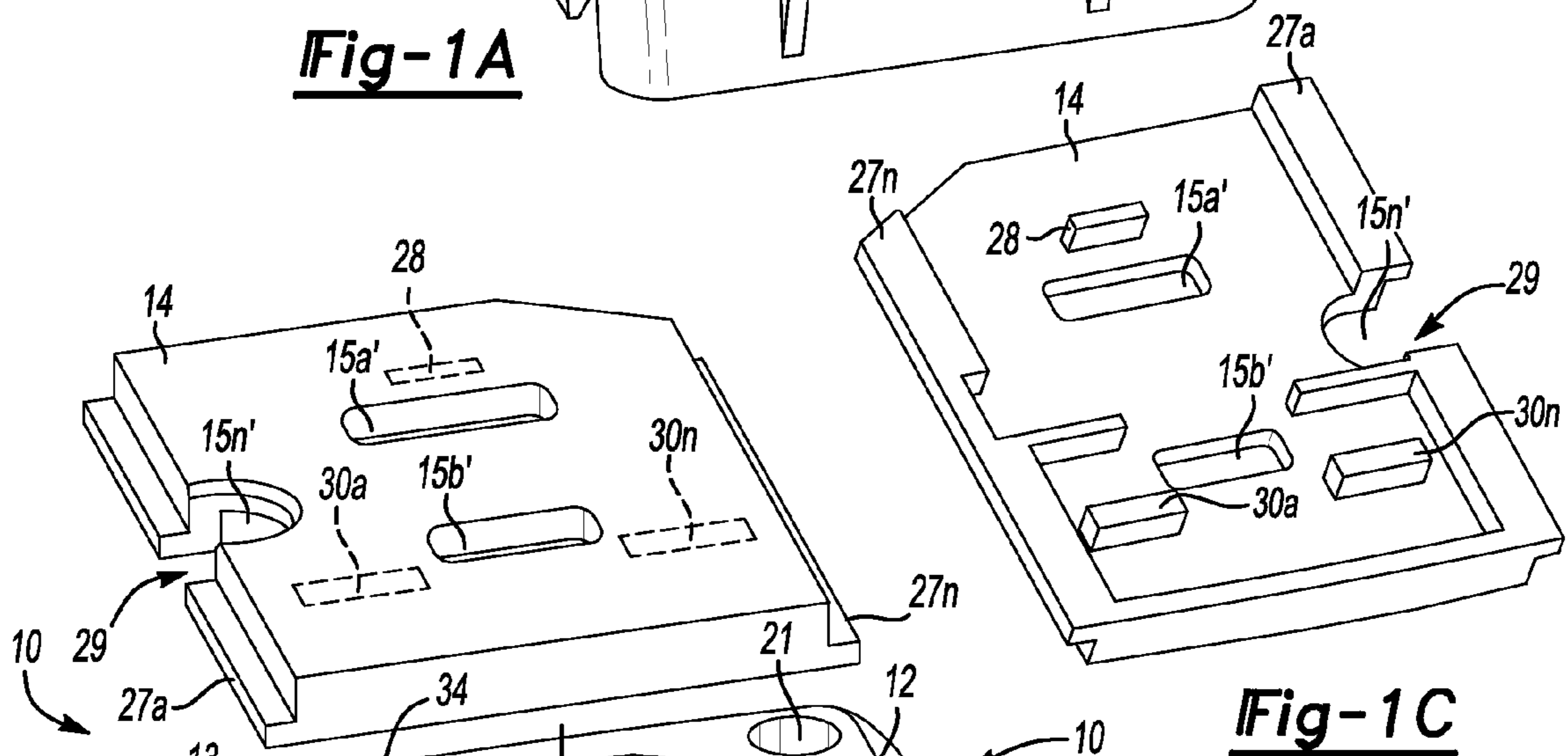


Fig-1C

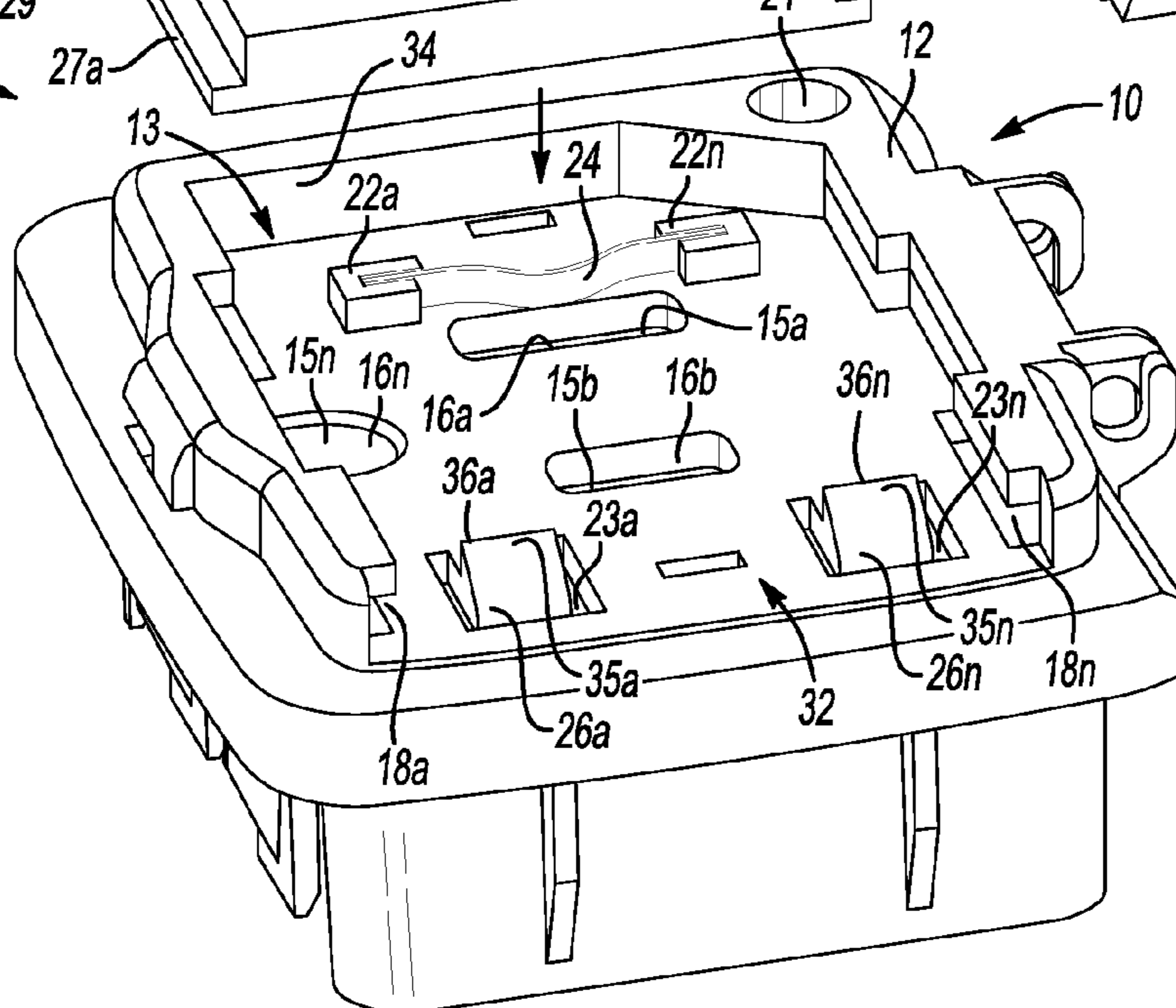


Fig-1B

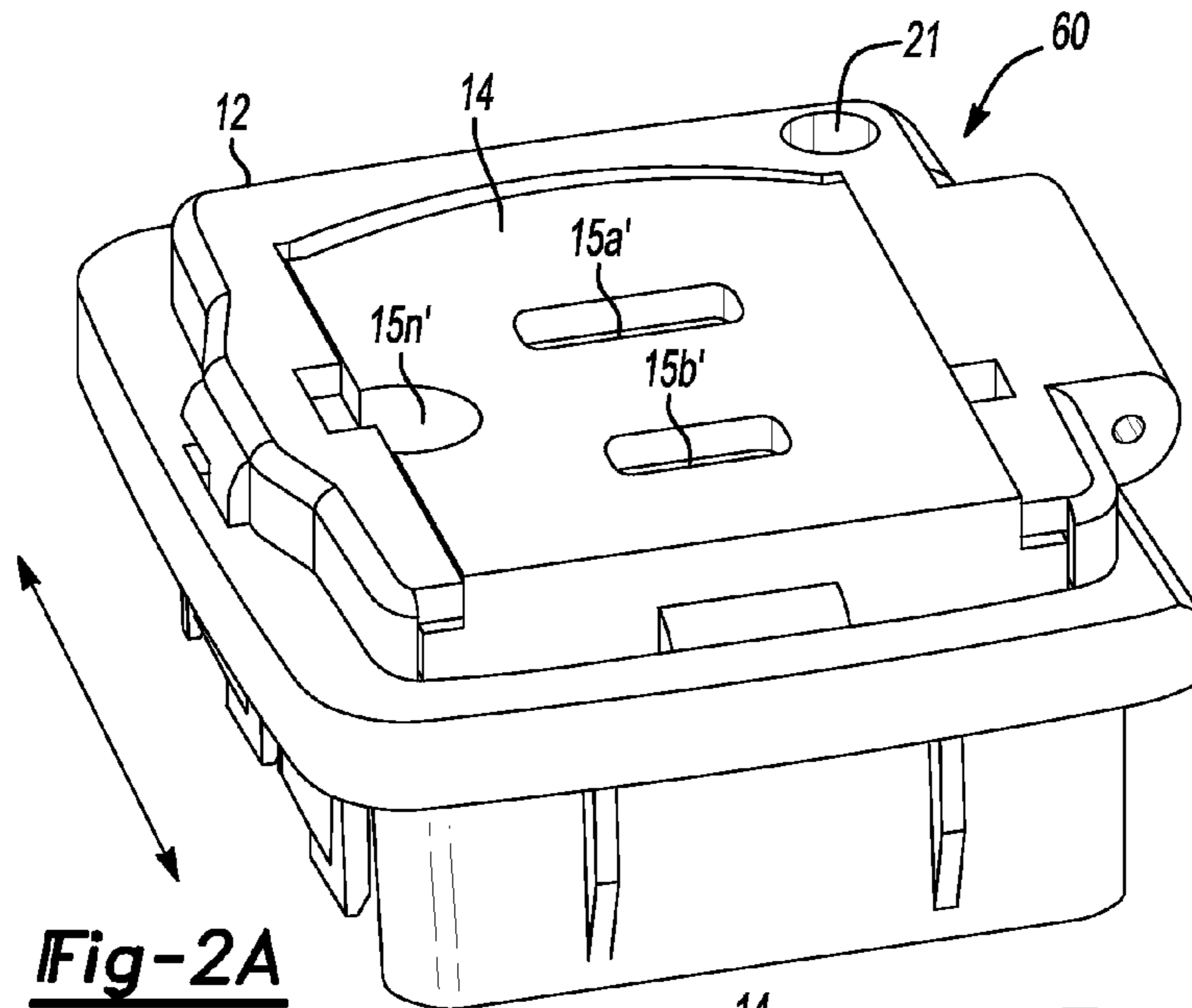


Fig-2A

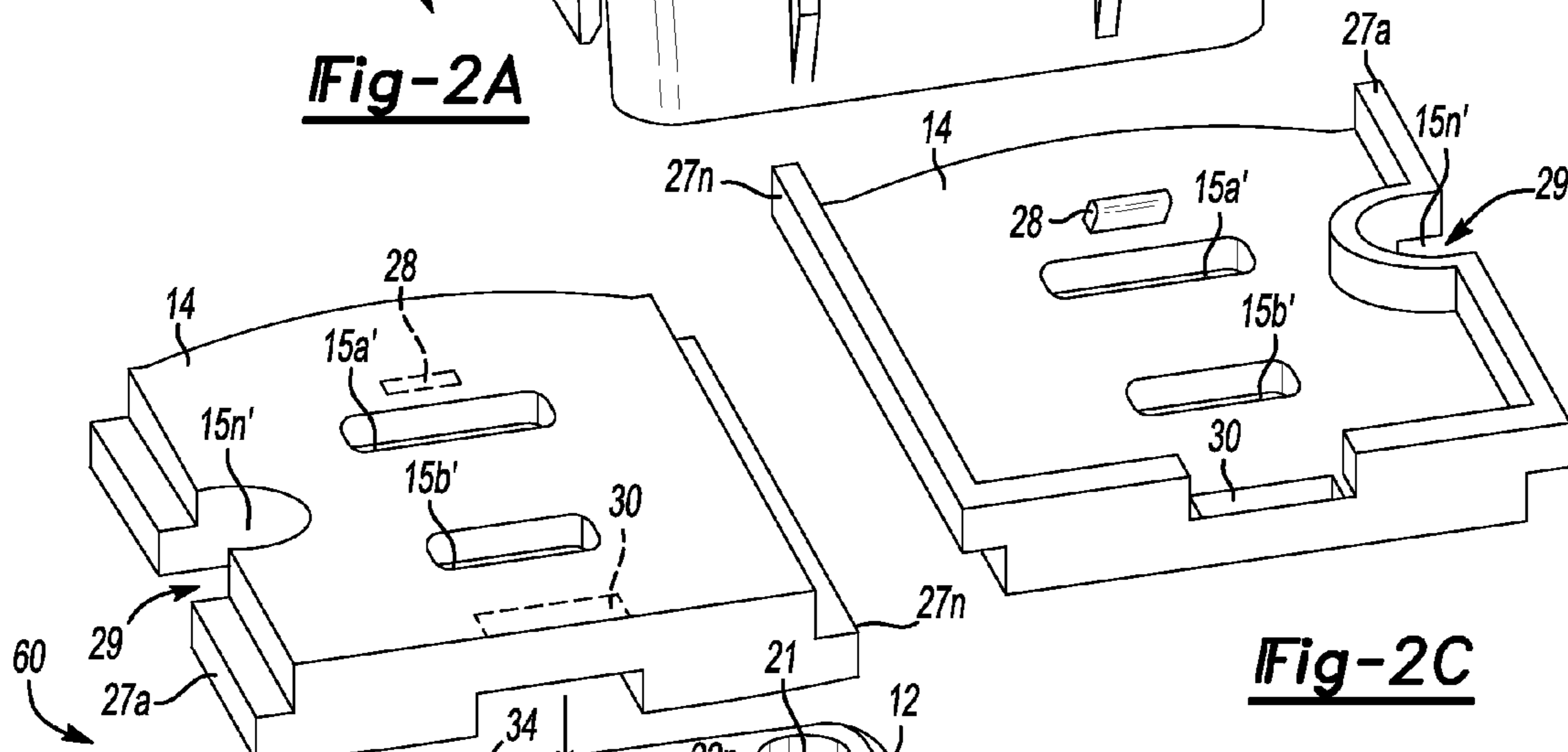


Fig-2C

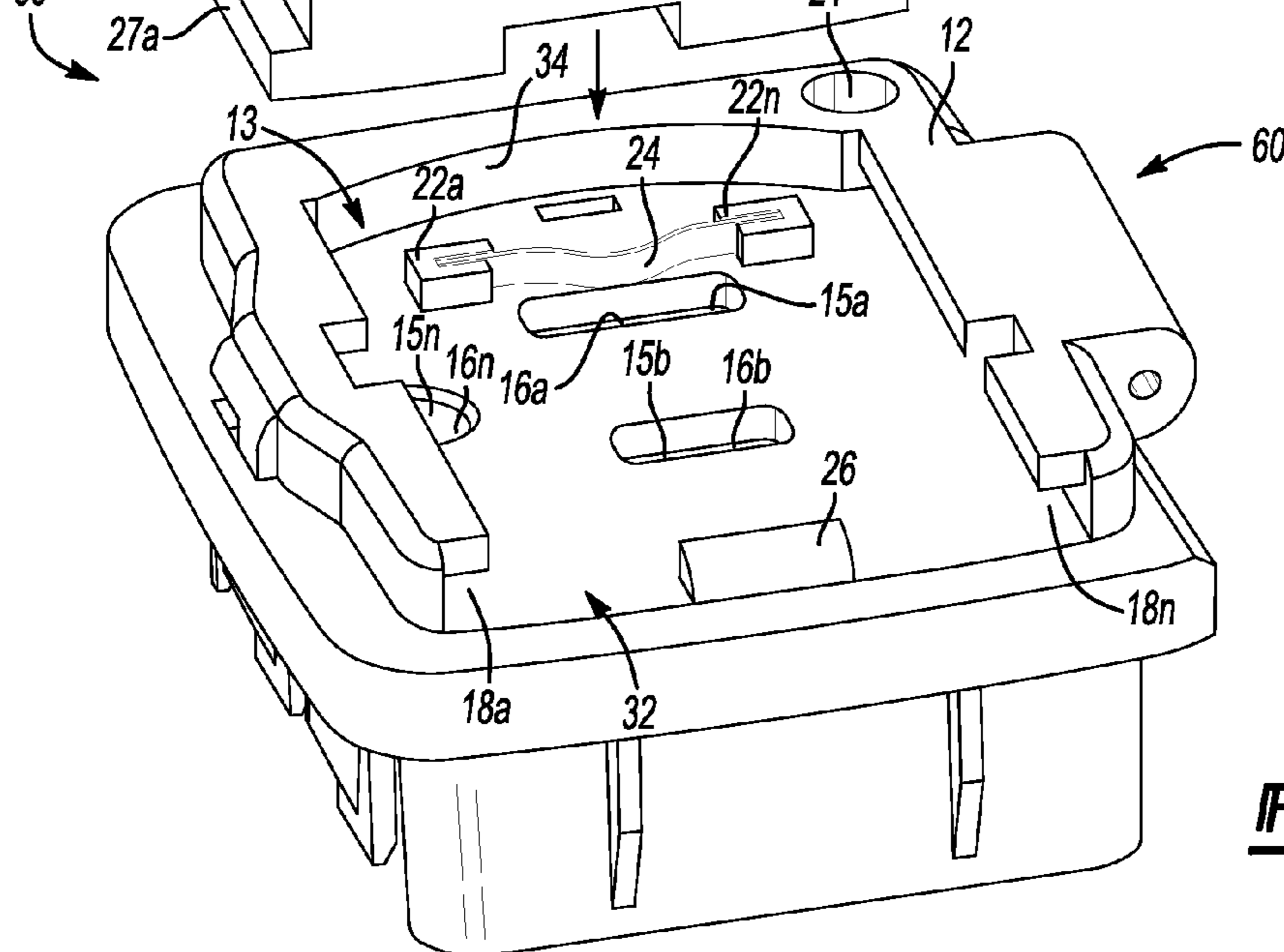


Fig-2B

SOCKET ASSEMBLY WITH SLIDING PLATE**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application claims the benefit of U.S. provisional application Ser. No. 61/200,065 filed on Nov. 24, 2008 which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND**1. Technical Field**

The embodiments of the present invention generally relate to a socket assembly having a sliding plate for use in a vehicle.

2. Background Art

It is known that in order to charge or use electrical devices that are not part of a vehicle, various adapters are needed to be purchased so that such adapters can be plugged into a power outlet of the vehicle in order to use the electrical device. For example, a laptop generally uses a multi-prong connector that is coupled via a cable to an electrical outlet in a building, home or other dwelling establishment. As is known, in order to charge and/or use the laptop in a vehicle, a vehicle adapter is needed that includes a cable and a connector that is generally cylindrically shaped. The cylindrically shaped connector includes a retractable conductive pin that makes contact with a mating terminal positioned within the power outlet (e.g., cigar lighter) of the vehicle to enable power transmission between the vehicle and the laptop.

It is also known that original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) are attempting to obviate the need for vehicle occupants to have to purchase the vehicle electrical adapter as described above. For example, OEMs are implementing a female prong connector within the vehicle that includes a plurality of female terminals that is capable of receiving corresponding male terminals from an electrical device. The vehicle may include a standalone inverter module for converting the DC power into AC power. The female prong connector is similar to that invoked when connecting an electrical device to an electrical wall outlet in a building or other suitable establishment. OEMs are consistently on guard for the need to provide a safe connection for users that may come into contact with the female prong connector or other componentry that is utilized to provide for DC to AC conversion.

One conventional implementation for providing a safe connection is to provide a socket within the vehicle that includes a rotary cover. The rotary cover has cutouts formed therein that is capable of being aligned with female terminals positioned within the socket. The female terminals are operably coupled to the vehicle's battery source and ground. In a non-use state, the rotary cover is biased via springs so that the cutouts are misaligned with the female terminals to prevent a user from inserting male prongs that belong to the electrical device with the female terminals. Such a condition is employed to prevent access to the female terminals for young children. To connect the prongs members belonging to the portable electric device so that the electrical device receives power from the vehicle, the occupant is required to rotate the cover so that the cutouts in the cover are aligned over the female terminals of the socket. The occupant is to hold the cover so that the cutouts are aligned with the female terminals while inserting the male prongs of the portable electrical device therethrough. While the implementation of the rotary cover is effective, the design can be complex and may increase the overall cost of the socket.

SUMMARY

In at least one embodiment, a socket assembly that is positioned in a vehicle is provided. The socket assembly

includes a socket plate and a socket body. The socket plate defines a first plurality of openings to enable a connection to a plurality of terminals. The socket body defines a recess therein and a second plurality of openings extend there-
5 through for receiving the plurality of terminals. The socket body includes at least one channel positioned on an outer periphery of the recess to receive the socket plate such that the socket plate is moveable across the recess and the first plurality of openings are capable of being aligned over the sec-
10 ond plurality of openings. The socket body further includes at least one locking member protruding from the socket body to secure the socket plate to the socket body.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The embodiments of the present invention are pointed out with particularity in the appended claims. However, other features of the various embodiments will become more apparent and will be best understood by referring to the following detailed description in conjunction with the accompany drawings in which:

FIGS. 1A-1B generally depict a socket assembly in accordance to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 1C generally depicts an underside of a socket plate for the socket assembly;

FIGS. 2A-2B generally depict the sliding socket assembly in accordance to another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2C generally depicts an underside of a socket plate for the socket assembly illustrated in FIG. 2B.

FIGS. 3A-3B generally depict the socket assembly in accordance to another embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 3C generally depicts an underside of a socket plate for the socket assembly illustrated in FIGS. 3A-3B.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Detailed embodiments of the present invention are disclosed herein. However, it is to be understood that the disclosed embodiments are merely exemplary of the invention that may be embodied in various and alternative forms. The figures are not necessarily to scale, some features may be exaggerated or minimized to show details of particular components. Therefore, specific structural and functional details disclosed herein are not to be interpreted as limiting, but merely as a representative basis for the claims and/or as a representative basis for teaching one skilled in the art to variously employ the one or more embodiments of the present invention.

FIGS. 1A-1B depict a socket assembly **10** in accordance to one embodiment of the present invention. The socket assembly **10** includes a socket body **12** and a socket plate **14**. The socket body **10** defines a recess **13** on a top portion thereof for receiving the socket plate **14**. The socket body **12** generally defines openings **15a-15n** that extend through an interior section of the socket body **12** for receiving various female terminals **16a-16n**. The female terminals **16a-16n** are operably coupled to circuitry in the vehicle to enable the transmission of AC power. The female terminals **16a-16n** may correspond to a hot, neutral or optional ground circuit. While three terminals are depicted, it is contemplated that the socket assembly **10** may be implemented with two terminals.

The socket assembly **10** may be positioned in an instrument panel of the vehicle or other suitable location therein. The socket assembly **10** enables the delivery of electrical power from the vehicle to a portable electronic device. The female

terminals **16a-16n** mate with male terminals that belong to the portable electronic device. The portable device may include, but not limited to, a laptop, a vacuum cleaner, a cell phone or any other device that is capable of being positioned within the vehicle that may need electrical power to operate.

The socket body **12** defines a first receiving channel **18** and a second receiving channel **20** that are spaced apart from one another to receive the socket plate **14**. Spring locking channels **22a-22n** are integrally formed to the socket body **12** and disposed within the recess **13**. A spring **24** is coupled at both ends thereof to the locking channels **22a-22n**. The spring **24** may be a leaf spring or other suitable spring. The spring **24** may remain coupled in a pre-load state while positioned within the locking channels **22a-22n**. Each locking channel **22a-22n** includes an opening to establish an interference fit with the spring **24** such that the spring **24** is fixed to the socket body **12**. First and second resilient locking fingers **26a-26n** are integrally formed to the socket body **12** and disposed within the recess **13**. The socket body **12** defines a first opening **23a** and a second opening **23n** for receiving the resilient locking fingers **26a-26n**, respectively. The socket **10** further defines an opening **21** for receiving a light generating device such as, but not limited to, a bulb or light emitting device (LED).

The socket plate **14** defines openings **15a'-15n'** that are to align with the openings **15a-15n** of the socket body **12**. The socket plate **14** further includes projecting sections **27a-27n** that are spaced apart and extend on an outer periphery of the socket plate **14** (see FIG. 1C for underside view of socket plate **14**). The projecting section **27a** includes a notched portion **29** which also forms a portion of the opening **15n'** to enable a male terminal to pass therethrough when the socket plate **14** is coupled to the body **12**. The socket plate **14** includes an integrally formed blocking member **28** that projects from an underside of the socket plate **14**. The socket plate **14** further includes first and second stop members **30a-30n** that also project from the underside of the socket plate **14**.

To couple the socket plate **14** to the socket body **12**, the user inserts the socket plate **14** into a front section **32** of the recess **13** such that the projecting sections **27a-27n** are aligned into the first and the second receiving channels **18a-18n**, respectively. When the projecting sections **27a-27n** are inserted into and aligned with the first and the second receiving channels **18a-18n**, the blocking member **28** of the socket plate **14** passes between the first resilient locking member **26a** and the second resilient locking member **26n**. As the socket plate **14** continues to move into the recess **13** and toward the spring **24**, the stop members **30a-30n** contact the first and the second resilient locking members **26a** and **26n**, respectively. The contact causes the locking members **26a-26n** to deflect downward into the first and the second openings **23a-23n**, respectively.

As illustrated, the locking members **26a-26n** comprise a ramp shaped surface **35a-35n**, respectively, which enables the stop members **30a-30n** to pass thereover for allowing the socket plate **14** to move toward a rear end **34** of the recess **13**. The locking members **26a-26n** comprise a flat surface portion **36a-36n**, respectively, positioned on a side opposite to the ramp shaped surfaces **35a-35n**, respectively. As the stop member **30a-30n** moves past the locking members **26a-26n**, the blocking member **28** compresses the spring **24**, and the locking members **26a-26n** deflect upward from the first and the second openings **23a-23n** behind the stop members **30a-30n** (e.g., behind the flat surface portions **36a-36n**) thereby fastening the socket plate **14** to the socket body **12**.

As shown, the spring **24** is biased (or pre-loaded) toward the blocking member **28** such that the stop members **30a-30n**

are pushed back and abut the flat surface portions **36a-36n** after the socket plate **14** is fastened to the socket body **12** (i.e., the user is not applying a force against the socket plate **14**). In this natural state, the openings **15a'-15n'** of the socket plate **14** are not aligned with the openings **15a-15n** of the socket body **12**. As such, an electrical connection cannot be made with the female terminals **16a-16n** since the openings **15a-15n** are covered by the surface of the socket plate **14**.

To establish an electrical connection, the user must apply a force against the socket plate **14** such that the blocking member **28** moves the spring **24** toward the rear end **34**. Once the socket plate **14** comes into contact with the rear end **34** (or generally proximate to the rear end **34**), the openings **15a'-15n'** of the socket plate **14** are aligned with the openings **15a-15n** of the socket body. In this aligned state, the user can insert male terminals from the electronic device into the female terminals **16a-16n** to establish an electrical connection. The recess **13** of the socket body **12** is arranged at a predetermined length to enable the socket plate **14** to be moveable therein after the socket plate **14** is fixed to the socket body **12**.

FIGS. 2A-2B depict a socket assembly **60** in accordance to one embodiment of the present invention. The socket assembly **60** includes a single locking member **26** being implemented within the recess **13** of the socket body **12** and a single stop member **30** being implemented on the socket plate **14**. The single locking member **26** is centrally positioned within the recess **13**. The single locking member **26**, the blocking member **28**, and the single stop member **30** may each have a radius formed on an outer portion thereof.

To insert the socket plate **14** to the socket body **12**, the user inserts the projecting sections **27a-27n** into the receiving channels **18a-18n** and applies a force such that the radius of the blocking member **28** and the stop member **30** passes over the radius of the blocking member **26**. After the blocking member **28** and the stop member **30** passes over through the locking member **26**, the socket plate **14** is fixed within the recess **13** of the socket body **12**. In a natural state, the spring **24** biases the socket plate **14** such that the rear end portion of the stop member **30** abuts the locking member **26** (e.g., spring **24** contacts a front portion of the blocking member **28**). For example, the spring **24** is pre-loaded to apply a force against the blocking member **28** so that the socket plate **14** covers the openings **15a-15n**. In the natural state, the socket plate **14** blocks the openings **15a-15n**. To enable a connection between the terminals **16a-16n** and the terminals of the portable electronic device, the user shifts the socket plate **14** thereby moving the spring **24** toward the rear end **34** of the socket body **12** with the blocking member **28** such that the openings **15a-15n** align with the openings of the female terminals **16a-16n**. The recess **13** of the socket body **12** is arranged at a predetermined length to enable the socket plate **14** to be moveable therein after the socket plate **14** is fixed to the socket body **12**.

FIGS. 3A-3B depict a socket assembly **70** in accordance to one embodiment of the present invention. The socket assembly **70** includes a single locking channel **22** integrally formed on a top portion of the socket body **12** (or within the recess **13**). The single locking channel **22** includes a first wall member **72a** and a second wall member **72n**. A spring **24'** is fixed between the first and the second wall members **72a-72n**. The spring **24'** may be implemented as a leaf spring or other suitable spring. The spring **24'** includes a first end, a second end, and a central portion disposed between the first and the second ends. The first and the second ends of the spring **24'** are free to engage the socket plate **14**. A single locking member **26'** is integrally formed on the top portion of the socket body

5

12 (or within the recess 13). The socket plate 14 includes first and second blocking members 28a-28n and a resilient stop member 30' (see FIG. 3C for underside view of the socket plate 14).

To insert the socket plate 14 to the socket body, the user inserts the projecting sections 27a-27n into the receiving channels 18a-18n, respectively, and applies a force such that the first and the second blocking members 28a-28n are passed beyond the locking member 26' toward the rear end 34. The first and the second blocking members 28a-28n define an opening therebetween to avoid being blocked with the locking member 26' when the projecting sections 27a-27n are inserted into the receiving channels 18a-18n. After the first and the second blocking member 28a-28n pass through the locking member 26', the stop member 30' deflects upwardly and passes over the locking member 26'. The first and the second blocking member 28a-28n compress the spring 24' until the stop member 30' completely passes over the locking member 26'. The spring 24' is configured to deflect back thereby moving the first and the second blocking members 28a-28n back toward the locking member 26'.

A flat portion 74 of the stop member 30' abuts the locking member 26' to lock the socket plate 14 into the socket body 12. In a natural state, the flat portion 74 of the stop member 30' abuts the locking member 26', and the socket plate 14 covers the openings 15a-15n so that an electrical connection cannot be made with the female terminals 16a-16n. For example, the spring 24' is pre-loaded to apply a force against the blocking member 28 so that the socket plate 14 covers the openings 15a-15n. To enable a connection between the terminals 16a-16n and the terminals of the portable electronic device, the user shifts the socket plate 14 thereby moving the first and the second ends of the spring 24' toward the rear end 34 such that the openings 15a-15n align with the openings of the female terminals 16a-16n. The recess 13 of the socket body 12 is arranged at a predetermined length to enable the socket plate 14 to be moveable therein after the socket plate 14 is fixed to the socket body 12.

While embodiments of the invention have been illustrated and described, it is not intended that these embodiments illustrate and describe all possible forms of the invention. Rather, the words used in the specification are words of description rather than limitation, and it is understood that various changes may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A socket assembly positioned in a vehicle to establish a connection with a plurality of terminals, the assembly comprising:

a socket plate defining a first plurality of openings and including a stop member;

a socket body defining a recess in a top portion thereof and a second plurality of openings extending therethrough for receiving the plurality of terminals, the socket body including:

a spring disposed within the recess;

at least one receiving channel positioned in the recess to receive the socket plate such that the socket plate exerts a force against the spring to move across the recess for the first plurality of openings to be positioned over the second plurality of openings; and

at least one locking member protruding from the socket body to receive the stop member.

2. The socket assembly of claim 1 wherein the socket body includes at least one locking channel that protrudes outwardly therefrom for receiving the spring.

6

3. The socket assembly of claim 2 wherein the spring includes a first end, a second end, and a central portion positioned between the first and the second end, the central portion being coupled to the at least one locking channel to fix the spring to the socket body.

4. The socket assembly of claim 3 wherein the socket plate includes a first blocking member for engaging the first end and a second blocking member for engaging the second end.

5. The socket assembly of claim 1 wherein the socket plate is configured to move in a direction that is generally perpendicular to the second plurality of openings.

6. The socket assembly of claim 1 wherein the spring is a leaf spring.

7. A socket assembly positioned in a vehicle to establish a connection with a plurality of terminals, the assembly comprising:

a socket plate defining a first plurality of openings and including a stop member;

a socket body defining a recess in a top portion thereof and a second plurality of openings extending therethrough for receiving the plurality of terminals, the socket body including:

a spring disposed within the recess;

at least one receiving channel positioned in the recess to receive the socket plate such that the socket plate compresses the spring to move across the recess for the first plurality of openings to be positioned over the second plurality of openings; and

at least one locking member protruding from the socket body for receiving the stop member.

8. The socket assembly of claim 7 wherein the socket body includes at least one locking channel that protrudes outwardly therefrom for receiving the spring.

9. The socket assembly of claim 8 wherein the spring includes a first end, a second end, and a central portion positioned between the first and the second end, the central portion being coupled to the at least one locking channel to fix the spring to the socket body.

10. The socket assembly of claim 9 wherein the socket plate includes a first blocking member for engaging the first end and a second blocking member for engaging the second end.

11. The socket assembly of claim 7 wherein the socket plate is configured to move in a direction that is generally perpendicular to the second plurality of openings.

12. A socket assembly positioned in a vehicle to establish a connection with a plurality of terminals, the assembly comprising:

a socket plate defining a first plurality of openings and including a stop member;

a socket body defining a recess in a top portion thereof and a second plurality of openings extending therethrough for receiving the plurality of terminals, the socket body including:

a spring being disposed within the recess;

at least one receiving channel positioned in the recess to receive the socket plate such that the socket plate cooperates with the spring to move across the recess such that the first plurality of openings are positioned over the second plurality of openings; and

at least one locking member protruding from the socket body to receive the stop member.

13. The socket assembly of claim 12 wherein the socket body includes at least one locking channel that protrudes outwardly therefrom for receiving the spring.

14. The socket assembly of claim 13 wherein the spring includes a first end, a second end, and a central portion posi-

7

tioned between the first and the second end, the central portion being coupled to the at least one locking channel to fix the spring to the socket body.

15. The socket assembly of claim 14 wherein the socket plate includes a first blocking member for engaging the first end and a second blocking member for engaging the second end.

8

16. The socket assembly of claim 12 wherein the socket plate is configured to move in a direction that is generally perpendicular to the second plurality of openings.

17. The socket assembly of claim 12 wherein the spring is a leaf spring.

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